The Bishops declare-1. Every Catholic who shall attempt to contract a marriage in another form than that which is prescribed by the Church, shall incur by the

act itself major excommunication.

2. He who shall commit this fault shall be de prived of the participation of the sacraments du-ring his life, and at the hour of death, unless he take care to cause his marriage to be confirmed canonically, or put away the person whom the Church cannot but regard as his concubine.

3. If he dies without being reconciled to the Church, he shall be deprived of ecclesiastical se-

4. The children's issue of this concubinage shall be declared illegitimates for all canonical effects.

#### The Mysterious Man.

The mysterious man is like the Irishman's if he don't talk much, he thinks a great deal. The silent system is a great part of his system. And when among the public, except at brief intervals, he puts an embargo on his tongue. If he does talk, it is in most disjointed sentences,

"Knew it six months ago"-"Told Jones would be so"-" Look out for next fall;" and such enigmatical phrases.

The mysterious man sees everything, hears everything, knows everything: there's a sermon in the shake of his head—an essay in the look of his eye. The fact is, he is as fond of puzzles as a Chinese conjurer. He could tell, if he would, more than the spirit-rappers; he holds in his hand the horoscope of every man's fate. In mat-ters of news be is in advance of the telegraph; and he knows more State secrets than Daniel Webster or all the diplomats in Washington. His correspondence is as voluminous as that of Addy. the London attorney, who keeps writing to folks in all parts of the world, telling them that if they remit him a sovereign they will hear of something to their advantage. He predicts coming events with the confidence of an oracle, and looks into futurity as though his vision could penetrate the labyrinths of time. No one knows his politics, or for whom he ever votes; yet no one takes a warmer interest in elections. He can place the States in a Presidential election, the horses in a race, or the boats in a regatta, and tell how States; such improvements being, in every in-they'll all come out, long before they start. His stance, national and general in their character. correspondence is done in hieroglyphics, and his dialogues in pantomime. Who makes his clothes, of one system, alike necessary for the common where he keeps his bank account, even where he buys his cigars, is all mystery. He is a thorough believer in destiny. He believes that the Ousel Owl is one of the most interesting birds in creation; that in the darker days of the world the sublime science of Filibustierism was not properly understood; and that Annexation is an institution, the beauties of which even the framers of the constitution did not understand. schoolmaster, he admits, is abroad, but thinks he must keep abroad, and not give his scholars vacation for a long time, if he means to fit them for Ross's mammoth telescope. In a word, he is a mystery-the mysterious man is .- N. O. Delta.

Incident in the Wreck of the Atlantic. The Detroit Advertiser has the following:

'A gentleman, whose name we did not learn by his coolness and presence of mind, saved his wife and six children. He present d a life-preserver, and fastened it firmly around his wife first, and then, making her descend into the water, he, being a good swimmer, took two of the life-preserving stools which were on board, and put them under each arm. In this manner she managed to support four of her children, who clung to her while the husband was employed in making preparations for his own safety and that of the servant girl who was along. He then took the same precautions for his own safety, and took the other two children and the servant girl under his charge.

CONVENTION OF FREE COLORED PEOPLE .- A colored people's mass convention, for the State of Ohio, has been summoned to meet at Cleveland on the 8th and 9th of September, to consider measures for the education and elevation of free colored people, and to choose delegates to a National Convention of the free colored race in the United States, which is expected to meet in th approaching autumn, but for what purpose is not stated. BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

#### SESSION OF 1852-'53. CHAPIN A. HARRIS, A.M., M.D., Professor of Principles and

Practice of Dental Surgery.

THOS. E. BOND, A.M., M.D., Professor of Special Pathology

THUS. E. FOND, A.M., M.D., Professor of Special Pathology and Therapeutics.

W. R. HANDY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, ALFRED A. BLANDY, M.D., Professor of Operative Dentistry, Philip H. AUSTEN, M.D., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, REGINALD N. WRIGHT, A.M., M.D., Lecturer on Chemistry. The Mechanical and Dissecting Rooms will be opened on the last Monday of October. The Infirmary will be open throughout the year. The regular course of Lectures begin on the last Monday of November and continue till the last of March.

of March. Fickets for the co ting ticket, (optional). W. R. HANDY, Dean.

HEAP BILL PAPER and Stationery Fine Bill Envelopes, at \$1 a thousand. Fine Letter Paper and Foolscap Paper, at \$1.25 and \$1.50

a ream.

Fine Steel Pens, at 50 cents a box, containing a gross.

Fine Steel Pens, at 50 cents a box, containing a gross.

Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Pass Books, and Blank
Books, of all sizes and qualities—at very low prices—at

TAYLOR & MAURY'S

june 23—

Bookstore, near Ninth street.

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-

MEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISH-MENT.

P. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors, opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods generally.

Army, mary, marine, and revenue officers will find an assortment of the best Swords, Epsulets, Sashes, Passants, Lacce, and such other articles as the latest regulation of their respective corps prescribe.

their respective corps prescribe.

An experience of many years in legitimate Talloring—a new and select stock of Goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

WHITEHURST'S GALLERY OF PREMIUM DA-

Over the store of Duvall & Bro., between 44 and



are now on exhibition some of the largest Daguerren the world, taken at this establishment, with a lection of others, free to the public at all hours of e day. Awarded the first medal at the late Fair of the Maryland

Awarded the first medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute in 1850 and 1851, and a premium at the Great Exhibition at Castle Garden.

GALLERIES.—No. 347, Broadway, New York; No. 205 Baltimore street, Baltimore; Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.; No. 77 Main street, Richmond, Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Norfolk, Va.; and Petersburg, Va.

BOOKS ON GARDENING.

MAHON'S AMERICAN GARDENER, adapted to the Climate and Scasons of the United States. Ageman's Young Gardener's Assistant. 1 vol. Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden; by Catrick Neill.

Fruit Garden, illustrated with 150 figures; by P The Fruit Garden, illustrated with a sary. 1 vol.

The Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden; by A. J. towning. 1 vol.

The American Fruit Calturist; by J. J. Thomas. 1 vol.

Schenck's Gardener's Text-Book. 1 vol.

Buies's Family Kitchen Gardener. 1 vol.

Buses's Book of Flowers, &c. &c., together with all the atest works on Landscape Gardening, Rural Architecture,

TAYLOR & MAURY.

#### THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conserva-tive republican principles by which they are con-trolled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the onstitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determina-tions for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is

effected: 1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the ex-ercise of powers expressly granted by the consti-tution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the

States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers Union should be revered and watched

over as "the palladium of our liberties."
3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father o his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries our form of government by artifice or force but to teach by example, and show, by our suc cess, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free in stitutions

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their selfrespect and the respect which they claim and

will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon prin riples of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace. ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimi nation, and protection from fraud by specific du ties when practicable, whereby suitable encour agement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstruc-tions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the

prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitu tional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State,

and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress com mouly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlem the teachings of the Lone Star—through which in principle and substance, of the subjects to he thinks more can be seen than through Lord which they relate; and, so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other-not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agita tion of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union

he Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel B. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Elward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; Seaton Grantland, of Georgia; Thos. J. Frow, of Alabama; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Chic; John S. Williams, of Kontucky; William H. Sneld, of Tennessee; Milton Stapp, of Indiana; Benjamin S. Edward, of Illinois; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; Jones M. Edwards, of Michigan; Gen. Joseph M. Hernandez, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and R. W. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana, Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; M. Balland, of Louisiana, Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; M. Balland, of Louisiana, Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; M. Balland, of Louisian, W. F. Stewart, of Callina.

Assistant Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Assistant Secretaries.—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; W. F. Stewart, of California; S. Colfax, of Indiana, John C. Kunkie, of Pennsylvania; William C Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; G. W. Meeker, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

# Mexican Mustang Liniment!

READ the following proof of what we have long since que non of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted:

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe stinck of Kheumatigm in his right hip; after suffering some ten days, the left hip also became af fected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Johnent in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle, thoroughly applied, performed a perfect cure! B. H. Meakings, 180 Walmut street, Clincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks with Neuralgia of the whole of his right side, leg, arm, and face. His sufferings were indescribable, and the only cessation from the most agontizing pain was while under the influence of optim or morphine. His doctor finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"The Lame Made To WALK—About the first of April I "Wm, M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, save

did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"The LAME MADE TO WALK.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the fore finger of my left band, through the bone and across the second joint, nearly dissevering it from the hand, being about two-thirds off. I was fearful that I should lose the use of my finger forever; but I bound it up with the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and it soon healed up, and is now perfectly well, though somewhat scarrified. I used nothing but the Mustang Liniment.

"About one week ago I had the misfortune to cut the cap of my left knee in two with the sharp corner of an axe. The cap was split assunder, and for a day or two I could not use my leg at all, and I was afraid that I would lose its use forever. The cap was sut and cleft to the joint with a deep and alerming gash, and it gave me great pain and uncasiness, lest I should be entirely deprived of the use of my leg. I applied the Mexican Mustang Liniment, and that alone, in both of the above cases, and I am now quite well, except the cap of my knee is a little swollen, and is tender about the cut, which is healed up and shows a fresh red appearance of about one inch and a half in length and a quarter of an inch in width, but gives me no inconvenience whatever.

"I walked fifteen miles yesterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springs, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more today. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value of the Mexican Mustang Liniment.

"Sulphur Sprangs, Jeff. Co., Mo."

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.

It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. The 50-cent and dollar bottles contain 50 and 100 per cent. more Liniment, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the large sizes.

A. G. Braoo & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 304

arge sizes.
A. G. Braco & Co., sole proprietors: Principal Depots, 30-frondway, New York, and corner 3d and Market street, 8t couls, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and

CHARLES STOTT & Co., Agents, Washington

jy 23-eo3m THE PHHENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Busts and Casts from the heads of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, both human almal, from all quarters of the globe, including Piratea, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves; niso numerous Paintings and Drawings of celebrated individuals, living and dead; and is always open free to visiters.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of charactor, given when desired, including directions as to the most saltable occupations, the selection of partners in business, congenial companions for life, ste, etc., all of which will be found highly useful and exceedingly interesting.

ste, etc., all of which with the coeffin ty interesting.

\*\*Bar OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 142 Washington street, Boston.

\*\*POWLERS & WELLS.\*\*

\*\*POWLERS & WELL

BANK OF METROPOLIS STOCK FOR Sale at the BANK OF THE UNION, mar 25—tf [News.] Browns' Marble Bullding.

### Who is Winfield Scott? What has He done to merit Our Grati-

These questions have been thus answered: At the age of twenty-one, and in the summe of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.
In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of nstructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the attle of Fort George. In 1814 he made a new army and restored the

military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane.
In 1882 he won the proud title of the "Hero

of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blightingly, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war. In the same year, by negotiation, and not by

orce of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a just and favorable issue.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of South-

eivil discord. In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians

n Florida. In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and

without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances apon our extended Northern frontier. In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of partiality of a few friends, in several parts of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole ountry.
In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of

The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and waste ful war with Great Britain. In 1847 he opened the splendid military drams of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the

city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days. April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire West-

ern Continent. On the 19th of April he entered the city of

Jalapa. On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote. On the 15th of May, he took Puebla. On the 20th of August, he won the three great

ictories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churu-On the 8th of September, he fought and won

the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.

On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortress of Chepultepec -scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and Sar Cosume, and made a lodgment

in the capital of Mexico.
On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

#### Who is Franklin Pierce !-What has He Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsbor

ugh, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected to the egislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.
In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of

longress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him he Attorney Generalship, which he also declined. In 1848 he was appointed a Colonel in the 'ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achieve-ment of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

#### Splendid Lotteries FOR SEPTEMBER, 1862.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers, (SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.)

.....\$31,500

\$31,500-10 prizes of \$3,000 ! Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE CLASS 79, FOR 1852. drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots. SPLENDID SCHEME.

10 prizes o 10 prizes o

Ì	10 prizes of
	&c., &c., &c., Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.
	Certificates of packages of 22 whole tickets, \$110.00
d	Do do 22 half do 65.00
	Do do 22 quarter de 27.50
	\$51 554 00
f	\$51,554-20 prizes of \$5,000 are \$100,000 !
;	100 prizes of 1,000 dollars!
٠	Lottery for the benefit of the
*	STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 85, FOR 1852.
	To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 11.
	78 number lottery—13 drawn ballots.
	BRILLIANT SCHEME.
Ġ	1 prize of\$61,554   145 prizes of\$300   20 prizes of
	20 prizes of
ì	100 prizes of
9	Tickets \$15-Halves \$7.50-Quarters \$3.75-Eighths \$1.87 14.
E	Certificates of packages of 26 whole tickets, \$200.00
	Do do 26 halves 100.00
9	Do do 26 quarters 50.00
	Do do 26 elghths 25.00
d	
	\$40,000! \$20,000! 20 prizes of \$1,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS 91, POR 1852. drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 1 75 number lottery-13 drawn ballots.

GRAND SCHEME. #40,000 | 1 prize of... 20,000 | 20 prizes of... 10,000 | 20 prizes of... 6,000 | 20 prizes of... 5,000 | 20 prizes of... 4,000 | 199 prizes of... Ac., Ac., Ac., Ac., Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50.

\$64,780 : 3 prizes of 10,000 dollars : Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, CLASS F, FOR 1852. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 25 Fifteen drawn numbers out of 75.

Orders for tickets and shares and certificates of packes in the above splendid Lotteries will receive the most compt attention, and an official account of each drawing in timmediately after it is over to all who order from me.

Address E. E. O'BRIEN, Agent, WILL OPEN TUESDAY, AUGUST 2D, 1862, THE WASHINGTON EMIGRANT AND GEN-ERAL INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, F street, (Island,) between 43 and 6th streets, eas of the Wind-mill.

A LL Foreign Emigrants, (of whatever class, nation, or creed,) in pursuit of employment, are requested to call and have their names registered for situations. Citizens requiring help, male or female, by calling at the office personally, or by written communication, may have the opportunity of securing it. Overseers, Waiters, Forters, Coschmen, Farm Hands, Laborers, Cooks, Chambermeids, Housemaids, Nurses, &c., may all find employment. Personsat a distance supplied. All letters must be prepaid to receive attention.

onest a distance supplied. At letters in us is prepare to receive attention.

\*\*\* No office fee charged to newly-arrived Emigrants.

Office hours from 9 o'clock a. m. until 3½ p. m.

\*\*\* J. THOMPSON GREHAM, Agent.

jy 17—S&Tulm I AND WARRANTS BOUGHT and SOLD
at the BANK OF THE UNION,
mar 25—tf [News.] Browns Marble Building. [From the National Intelligencer of August 6.]

Gen. Scott on the Subject of Slavery. We received yesterday, from a gentleman in Maryland, the letter which we give below. It was written nearly ten years ago, and was first published in the Danville (Virginia) Reporter, and thence transferred to the "Maryland Colonization Journal," from which journal it is now copied. Our correspondent is of opinion that General Scott's views on the delicate question of slavery have been misrepresented, and therefore desires to see this letter, in which they are fully and authentically set forth, inserted in the Intel-

The views expressed by the General appear to us to evince a wise and comprehensive statesmanship, as well as a characteristic philanthropy, and we therefore, with pleasure, give the letter a place in our columns: WASHINGTON, February 8, 1843.

My Dear Sir: I have been waiting for an evening's leisure to answer your letter before me, and, after an unreasonable delay, am at last obliged to reply in the midst of official occupations. That I ever have been named in connexion with the Presidency of the United States has not, o a just and favorable issue.

I can assure you, the son of an ancient neighbor and friend, been by any contrivance or desire of mine; and certainly I shall never be in the field for that high office unless placed there by a regular nomination. Not, then, being a candidate, and seeing no near prospect of being made one, I ought, perhaps, to decline troubling you or others with my humble opinions on great principles of State rights and federal administhe Union, who may by possibility, in a certain event, succeed in bringing me within the field from which a Whig candidate is to be selected, I prefer to err on the side of frankness and candor, rather than, by silence, to allow any stran-

ger unwittingly to commit himself to my support.
Your inquiries open the whole question of domestic slavery, which has in different forms, for a number of years, agitated Congress and the

country. Premising that you are the first person who has interrogated me on the subject, I give you the basis of what would be my reply in greater detail, if time allowed and the contingency alluded to above were less remote.

In boyhood, at William and Mary College, and in common with most, if not all, of my companions, I became deeply impressed with the views given by Mr. Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," and by Judge Tucker, in the Appendix to his edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, in favor of a gradual emancipation of slaves. That Appendix I have not seen in thirty-odd years, and, in the same period, have read scarcely any-thing on the subject; but my early impressions are fresh and unchanged. Hence, if I had had the honor of a seat in the Virginia legislature in the winter of 1831-'82, when a bill was brough forward to carry out those views, I should certainly have given it my hearty support.

I suppose I scarcely need say that, in my opinion, Congress has no color of authority under the constitution for touching the relation of master and slave in a State.

I hold the opposite opinion in relation to the District of Columbia. Here, with the consent of the owners, or on the payment of "just compensation," Congress may legislate at its discretion But my conviction is equally strong that, unless it be step by step with the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland, it would be dangerous to both races in those States to touch the relation between master and slave in this District.

I have from the first been of opinion that Con gress was bound by the constitution to receive. refer, and to report upon petitions relating to domestic slavery, as in the case of all petitions but I have not failed to see and to regret the unavoidable irritation which the former have produced in the Southern States, with the consequent peril to the two colors, whereby the adoption of any plan of emancipation has everywhere

among us been greatly retarded.

I own, myself, no slave; but never have attached blame to masters for not liberating their slaves, well knowing that liberation, without the means of sending them in comfort to some posi-tion favorable to "the pursuit of happiness," would in most cases be highly injurious to all around, as well as to the manumitted families themselves, unless the operation were general, and under the auspices of prudent legislation But I am persuaded that it is a high moral obli gation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate slavery to extermination.

It is gratifying to know that general melioration has been great, and is still progressing, not-withstanding the disturbing causes alluded to above. The more direct process of emancipation may, no doubt, be earlier commenced and quickened in some communities than in others. Each I do not question, has the right to judge for itself, both as to time and means; and I consider interference or aid from without, except on invitation from authority within, to be as hurtful to the sure progress of melioration as it may be of life, of which he has been among the sufferfatal to the lives of vast multitudes of all ages, sexes, and colors. The work of liberation cannot be forced without such borrid results. Christian philanthropy is ever mild and considerate. Hence all violence ought to be deprecated by the friends sympathetic friend in Winfield Scott. No man of religion and humanity. Their persuasions cannot fail at the right time to free the master from the slave, and the slave from the master; perhaps before the latter shall have found out and acknowledged that the relation between the for I have no personal acquaintance with him; parties had long been mutually prejudicial to their worldly interests.

There is, in the order of Providence, no evil without some compensating benefit. The bleeding African was torn from his savage home by his ferocious neighbors, sold in slavery, and cast upon this conti-nent. Here in the mild South, the race has wonderfully multiplied, compared with anything ever known in barbarous life. The descendants of a few thousands have become many millions; and all, from the first, made acquainted with the arts of civilization, and, above all, brought under the light of the Gospel.

From the promise made to Abraham, some two thousand years elapsed before the advent of our Saviour; and the Israelites, the chosen people of God, were for wise purposes suffered to remain in bondage longer than Africans have been on our shores. This race has already experienced the resulting compensation alluded to; and as the white missionary has never been able to penetrate the dark regions of Africa, or to establish himself in its interior, it may be within the scheme of Providence that the great work of spreading the Gospel over that vast continent, with all the arts and comforts of civilization, is to be finally accomplished by the black man, restored from American bondage. A foothold there has already been gained for him, and in such a scheme centuries are but as seconds to Him who moves worlds as man moves a finger.

I do but suggest the remedies and consolations of slavery, to inspire patience, hope, and charity, on all sides. The mighty subject calls for the exercise of all man's wisdom and virtue, and these may not suffice without aid from a higher

It is in the foregoing manner, my dear sir, that I have long been in the habit, in conversation, of expressing myself, all over our common country, on the question of negro slavery; and I must say that I have found but very few persons to differ with me, however opposite their geographical positions. Such are the views or opinions which you seek.

I cannot suppress or mutilate them, although now liable to be more generally known. with them what you please. I neither court nor shun publicity. I remain very truly yours,
WINFIELD SCOTT. T. P. ATKINSON, esq., Danville, Va.

DELAWARE COLLEGE!

THE SUMMER TERM will open on the 28th of April
The SCIENTIFC SCHOOL attached embraces a MER
OANTIL, an AGRICULTURAL, and other Departments.
For particulars apply to
W. S. F. GRAHAM, President.

Qualifications of Gen. Scott.

ets from the Speech of Mr. Ball, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, July 20, 1852.] INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS AND RIVER AND HAR-

BOR APPROPRIATIONS. The Whig party and Gen. Scott are in favor of and support these measures. Proof—Resolutions of Baltimore Convention and votes. Gen. Pierce is opposed to those measures. Proof-His votes and Democratic platform.

TAXES TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

The Whig party are in favor of an economical administration of the general government, and of raising a revenue to support it mainly from duties on imports. See resolution of Whig Convention, as follows:

"5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and, in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination and protection from fraud specific duties, when practicable, whereby suita ble encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country."

The Democratic party refused to proclaim their opinions on this subject at their Convention. But it is well understood that many of that party favor direct taxation.

#### RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.

General Scott is known to be an American at heart and practice on the subject of religious He is for equal privileges to all. Democratic party of New Hampshire, who first nominated General Pierce for President, exclude Catholics from office, and require a man to held a certain amount of property to qualify him for office. Such is the constitution of that State and that party, who had the power, voted against amending it. PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

The Whig party and General Scott are in favor of affording protection to American agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and all branches of industry, by a discriminating tariff of duties, &c. General Pierce and his party are opposed to it. DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Whig party are in favor of dividing the money arising from the sale of our national do-main among all the States in an equitable pro-portion. The Democratic party oppose it.

THE RIGHT OF PETITION. Gen. Scott never denied the right of an American citizen, under the constitution, to petition for

Mr. Pierce voted against it in Congress. I refer to the journals. ACTUAL SETTLERS UPON PUBLIC LANDS. Gen. Scott, in his letter of acceptance of the

the redress of grievances.

omination, uses the following language: "I therefore barely suggest, in this place, that should I, by the partiality of my countrymen, be elevated to the Chief Magistracy of the Union, I shall be ready, in my connexion with Congress to recommend or to approve of measures in regard to the management of the public domain, so as to secure an early settlement of the same favor able to actual settlers, but consistent neverthe less with a due regard to the equal rights of the whole American people in that vast national inheritance.

By reference to the Senate Journal of January 14, 1839, you will find the following propoition pending in that body:

"And be it further enacted, That when any of the public lands of the United States have remained unsold for the space of fifteen years after the termination of the public sales, the same may be entered and purchased by actual settlers on th following terms, to wit: If a settler is desirous to purchase a residence of eighty, or less than eighty acres, he may enter and purchase the same at fifty cents per acre."

Upon this proposition the vote stood-ayes 21. 23. Among the noes were Franklin Pierce and William R. King. The votes of the Scantors from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Michigan, and Tennessee, without regard to party, were given for this pro-vision, which was defeated by the votes of Pierce and King; and yet the poor man of the West is asked to vote for these men.

VETO POWER. General Scott disclaims the exercise of the one man power to thwart the legislation of the peo

ple's representatives. General Pierce, when interrogated upon that question, either refuses to answer or keeps his answer pocketed, but permits his friends in one part of the country to say he is in favor of, and another part against, the exercise of such monarchical power.

## QUALITIES OF THE HEART.

General Scott's whole life has been spent in that kind of service that has made him familiar with the sufferings of all classes in all conditions ers. But, sir, the wounded, sick, or hungry sol dier, the afflicted and disconsolate widow, victim of the cholera, the captured prisoner, or the wayfaring man in distress, always found : was ever turned away from his door or his tent,

in distress, without relief. As to General Pierce, I will not say that he does not possess these qualities in a high degree, but if he does, he has at least on one occasion had a bad way of showing it. Mr. Chairman, after the death of General Harrison, when his widow was mourning the loss of her late bosom companion and earthly protector; when she was poor, and her husband had spent all his means in moving to your capital,—there was a bill brought forward in Congress to allow the widow Harrison one full year's salary for her deceased husband. Franklin Pierce not only voted against this bill, but used his influence to prevent its passage. But, thanks to the benevolence of the members of that Congress, there were few that thought as Mr. Pierce did. The bill passed, and the lonely widow's heart was cheered with some relief.

CIVIL QUALIFICATIONS. Gen. Scott is far superior to Mr. Pierce in this respect; yet the Democratic party—no, sir, I will say the locoloco leaders of that party—are trying to depreciate the merits of the old patriot for civil qualifications, and trumpet forth Franklin Pierce as the greatest civilian of the age. But they tell us of nothing that Mr. Pierce has ever done in or out of the legislature or Congress to warrant such an assumption or claim. They have politic reasons for such a course. They know he never did a single act in his life to meri-

the confidence of the people in him as a states-man. I challenge a successful contradiction of this statement. He was educated a lawyer, and that has been his practice except when in the legislature or Congress; and in the latter capacity all his influence and votes were cast in op-position to measures calculated to advance the prosperity of the country, as I have before proved

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U. S. Hotel, would respectfully inform members of Congress, citsens, and strangers, that he is now
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New York. Thankful for the encouragement he has received from the members of Congress, citizens, and strangers, he now hopes, by a strict attention to business, and
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favors.

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wM. H. FAULKNER, Sign of the Shirt.

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Protection from Lightning Protection from Lightning.

The undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of Spratt's Electrican and Electrono-Mitallurgus Lightning. These superior Rods, of Spiral-twisted, Carbonized Annesded Iron, with Zine Protectors, and Electro-positive elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to copper as conductors. They are in ten-feet lengths, with accurately-fitted brass-screw connecting joints, an entire new style of metallic (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented) attachments, for brick or frame buildings; also, glass isolaters, of a novel and ingenious construction, (patented), forming a lock; the whole mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented,) twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angular negative magnets, which possess the power, to an extraordinary extent, of discharging the opposite elements of the most fearful thundersform, and embrace the entire perfection of science up to the present time; the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect silent conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affording these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily statched. The astonishing power of the negative magnets, in discharging the sit of its opposite elements, has been elearly demonstrated by the Electrometer, when unmagnetized points have shown but slight results, though placed under the same conditions. In fact, they gather and silently discharge electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are hereby cautioned against laying yourselves liable, by purchasing of those who are not authorized, or who are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates. Have good rods or none.

CHARLES W. HEYDON,

I do hereby certify that I have app lied various powerful chemical re-agents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning-Rods, and that the results of these experiments convince me that they will resist the action of atmospheric causes, and thereby preserve the extremity sharp—a condition most essential to protection against lightning. The re-agents used in the above experiments were a solution of chloride of so-dium, (common salt,) acetic acid, sulphuric acid, and hydrochloric acid. With the first, there was no action on the metal: with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact

metal: with the several acids, there was very slight—a fact sufficient to show that atmospheric influences would have no sensible effect.

UNIVERSITY OF GA., October 8, 1850.

The Lightning Conductors of Mr. Spratt, offered to me, are well calculated to perform the office for which they are intended. Yours, truly, Prof. ROBT. PETER.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 20, 1860.

Circago, St., February 20, 1860.

Circago, September 3, 1850.

This may certify that I have examined, somewhat critically, James Spratt's Patent Lightning Rods, and that I am of opinion that it is constructed on scientific principles. For combining durability, cheapness, and efficacy, I deem it equal, and I think superior, to any other rod ever offered for my inspection.

Prof. JAS. V. Z. BLANEY.

for my inspection.

AUGUSTA, (GA.) November 11, 1850.

This will certify that I have examined the Lighting Rods, Metallic Points, and Isolating Attachments, manufactured by Mr. Spratt, and regard them as constructed in conformity to the general laws of the electric fluid; and the metallic compound constituting the Points, as promising, from the result of several tests to which they were submitted, to resist for years the action of those atmospheric causes most likely to corrode them.

Prof. Phys. Sc., Emory College, Ga., and Prof. Chem. and Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lighting Conductors put up by Mr. Henry M. Smith.

Pharm., Medical College, Ga.

The Lightning Conductors put up by Mr. Lienry M. Smith, of this city, on the plan of Mr. Spratt, appear to me to be very well devised; and, in point of mechanical construction, are the best I have ever seen.

It is to be hoped that the use of these Rods may become general, as an important auxiliary defence against a danger which must be regarded as of no ordinary magnitude, to which all buildings are liable.

B. SLIJMAN, Jr.,

Prof. of Chem. in the University of Louisville.

Louisville, January 27, 1881.

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